



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-226  
Friday  
26 November 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-APR-93-226

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26 Nov 1993

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## Burundi

### Late President's Funeral Postponed for Security Reasons

AB2511171093 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT  
25 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 25 Nov (AFP)—The funeral of Burundi's murdered President Melchior Ndadaye has been postponed from next Monday to December 6 because of insecurity marked by further killing overnight, officials said here Thursday. After a night of gunfire in part of the capital and a breakdown of the telecommunications system, traders and office employees left work amid rumours of a new coup attempt, a government source said.

An unspecified number of people were shot dead in Cibitoke suburb, the source added, while a U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) official said he saw burning homes and more people arriving in displaced people's camps while he travelled round Burundi in the last week.

The governor of the northern Kirundo Province was killed on Wednesday night in circumstances that remained unclear, the government source said. [passage omitted]

Speaking earlier Thursday in neighbouring Rwanda, where he has been based since the coup bid found him on a visit to Kigali, Health Minister Jean Minani said: "Security does not appear to have been restored."

Two days of mourning, when Burundis will be able to pay their last respects to the assassinated president and six of his aides as their coffins lie in state, have been shortened to one, on December 5, an official said. [passage omitted]

"We are going ahead with pacification operations across the country and keeping up talks, particularly with the army, to restore calm," Agriculture Minister Cyprien Ntaryamira told AFP. "We hope this will be done by December 6," he added. [passage omitted]

### Official Says Army Reform To Continue

EA2411135593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] Burundian Army reform must continue. We cannot move back even if there are risks of destabilization. This is what the Burundian secretary of state for cooperation now visiting Cairo, Egypt, said. Burundian authorities are devoting themselves to making the troops understand that an Army's homogeneity can no longer be based on ethnic and regional lines as has always been the case since independence. It should henceforth become truly national, he added.

### Opposition Leader Objects to OAU Intervention

EA2611103293 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 25 Nov 93

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Now, everyone wants peace in Burundi, after all that trouble they have had, but the kind of peace being planned by the OAU—sending a small force of 200 soldiers—is not welcome by all sides. Seven opposition groups in Burundi do not like the idea and their representatives have gone to Addis Ababa to ask the OAU to call it off. Leading the group is Burundi's former ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. (Terence Nsanze). On the line to Addis Ababa, Kodwo Baidoo-Addo asked him why they are not happy with the OAU's plan:

[Begin recording] [(Nsanze)] Well, the collective opposition is against it because it is a violation of our Constitution, given that Article 85 of our Constitution gives the current government only the power to expedite ordinary matters. Therefore, this government is not entitled to engage, in any way, in military arrangements.

[Baidoo-Addo] You mention Article 85 of your Constitution but do you not think that the present circumstance is rather of an emergency situation?

[(Nsanze)] We are willing to wait for this special delegation and some kind of meeting ground will be found as soon as this delegation reaches Burundi.

[Baidoo-Addo] It seems as if your initial opposition is just a burst of hot air. Is that it?

[(Nsanze)] As a principle, no country could accept that foreign troops go to the country. I am inviting you to think of the mess which was caused in Somalia by the UN forces. Therefore, in Burundi, given that the Army is entirely in the service of the government, this extended force on bilateral basis will not have any *raison d'être*. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Central African Republic

### Presidential Decree Appoints Adviser, Prison Directors

AB2411224293 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Télévision Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] The head of state, Ange-Félix Patasse, continues to sign decrees. Here are the details from Jean Brassole-Ngaotogbo:

[Begin recording] Decree No. 93397 appoints an adviser to the Presidency of the Republic. The president of the Republic hereby decrees:

Article 1: Mr. (Eugene Dingu) chief engineer of telecommunications, is appointed adviser to the Presidency of the Republic for communications.

Article 2: The present decree, which takes immediate effect, will be recorded and published in the official gazette.

Decree No. 96399 attaches the autonomous department in charge of parastatals and mixed economic companies to the office of the prime minister. The president of the Republic hereby decrees:

Article 1: The autonomous department in charge of parastatals, mixed economic companies and public companies is hereby attached to the office of the prime minister.

Article 2: This decree abrogates all previous provisions and takes immediate effect, and will be recorded and published in the official gazette.

Decree No. 93394 appoints the director of the Bangui Central Prison. The president of the Republic, concerning a proposal by the minister of justice, law reform, and keeper of the seals, decrees:

Article 1: A lieutenant from the Central African Republic Armed Forces, (Mathieu Mombili Gngangoua) is appointed director of Bangui Central Prison.

Article 2: This decree abrogates all previous provisions and takes immediate effect; and it will be recorded and published in the official gazette.

Decree No. 93395 appoints the deputy director of Bangui Central Prison. The president of the Republic, concerning a proposal by the minister of justice, law reform, and keeper of the seal, decrees:

Article 1: Lieutenant (Leon Stavedor) is appointed deputy director of the Bangui Central Prison.

Article 2: This current decree abrogates all previous provisions, takes immediate effect, and will be recorded and published in the official gazette. [Signed] Ange-Felix Patasse [end recording].

## Equatorial Guinea

### Authorities Accuse Spain of Interference in Internal Affairs

LD2511003693 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] [Announcer] Authorities in Equatorial Guinea have gone on the offensive and are now leveling accusations at those governments which do not welcome President Obiang's policy. A verbal note delivered to the Spanish ambassador in Malabo today rejects the Madrid government's criticism of the electoral process and denounces alleged plans to bring about changes in the leadership of this African country. Here is a report on this from our special correspondent in Malabo, Jose Aguinaga:

[Begin Aguinaga recording] The note says that the statements are inappropriate, unbalanced, and in bad faith. The Guinean Government says that if the country's legitimate institutions are being questioned, then the diplomatic relations and relations of cooperation between Equatorial Guinea and Spain are being questioned. It asks for a clear pronouncement on the kind of relations which the two countries are going to maintain. The note again accuses Spain, and in particular its embassy in Malabo, of interference in Equatorial Guinea's internal affairs. The sequence of inconsiderateness and harassment, the note says, has not only led the Spanish Government into a direct confrontation with the Equatorial Guinean Government, but also to plan actions to bring about changes in the political leadership of the Equatorial Guinean state. In this respect contacts are cited between the embassy and the opposition and it is suggested that the aims of these meetings could lead to situations such as those now being experienced in Angola and Burundi. [end recording]

[Announcer] Foreign Minister Javier Solana told the Congress of Deputies this afternoon that Spain would maintain its monetary aid to the people of Guinea, although the general cooperation plan would have to be reviewed. Solana also said that the Spanish Government would continue to foster a dialogue between the democratic opposition and the Obiang regime without forgetting vigilance over respect for human rights and Spain's interests in the region.

## Gabon

### Opposition Stages Peaceful March for Open Elections

AB2511114793 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] The Gabonese political parties organized another peaceful march this morning in the streets of Libreville, the Gabonese capital. The opposition, and notably the parties allied within the Convention of the Forces of Change, are determined to obtain the total resumption of voters registration on voters lists in order to guarantee transparency during the upcoming elections, notably during the presidential election slated for next month, a communique said.

The march began this morning at the Rio area and then moved toward the French Embassy where the executive secretary of the Convention of the Forces of Change, (Anaclehi Djissielo), explained the reasons behind the organization of the march. He talked to Rene Lang:

[Begin recording] [(Djissielo)] Today's march is not an ordinary march. We will spend the whole day, if necessary, as a sacrifice and an expression of revolt, a fundamental demand for the respect of a cardinal principle that is the freedom of expression and the possibility for the Gabonese to choose their own candidates. We launched this protest campaign a week ago and we saw

the government rushed to display the lists but we are saying that this hasty move came too late. The lists are badly made. The lists have not been established at all abroad, and the voter cards were distributed while the verification of the lists was not completed. All this is not happening just by chance. This has been carefully planned and it is this planning that has compelled the government to move so quickly.

[Lang] So what do you plan to do in case the government refuses to meet your demands?

[(Djissielo)] We believe that we are acting within the law and the democratic principles. We handed over a memorandum to the government last week and up to now, we did not receive any response. In this memorandum, we requested the opening of discussions between the government and the opposition. We told them about our proposals on what we consider as irregularities that we denounce and condemn.

Now, if these attempts at conciliation—attempts that are normal in all democratic societies—fail, then the international and national communities will witness the consequences of this situation. For the moment, what is important is for us to gather around a table together with the government and see how it would be possible to correct the irregularities, what timetable should be set up to correct these irregularities and then we shall see what should be done later.

We do not have any particular fixation on the date; we do not have any preference for the date.

[Lang] We are here [passage indistinct] concretely from France?

[(Djissielo)] France is our primary partner both on the political and economic level. Therefore, in addition to France we should call on the great powers who are the advocates of democracy. We, as Gabonese, are not here paying any peculiar allegiance to France, but we are telling the great nations and the old democracies that we are determined to establish democracy in our country. [end recording]

Before this morning's march, the government, through Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba, warned against any act that could disrupt public order, adding that the security of property and people will be guaranteed.

### **Demonstrators Urge Change**

*AB2411123093 Paris AFP in English 1117 GMT  
24 Nov 93*

[Text] Libreville, 24 Nov (AFP)—Thousands of opposition supporters demonstrated here Wednesday against what they described as fraud in the compiling of voters' rolls for Gabon's first multi-party presidential poll on December 5. Opposition leaders called for a revision of the rolls, stating that they had not been involved in the process as they should legally have been and accusing the authorities of registering ineligible foreigners and minors.

Riot police turned out in strength as the demonstrators staged a sit-in along the waterfront from the residence of President Omar Bongo to the Embassy of France, the former colonial power. The security forces took no immediate action, but witnesses reported tense scenes as demonstrators argued with bystanders and motorists trying to make their way past. Storekeepers in the city center pulled their shutters down and street traders failed to show up.

Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba has recognized in a broadcast statement that "errors of an administrative and technical nature" had been made in compiling the voters' rolls, but he said these were being corrected. He accused "some political parties of ignoring such efforts" and inciting their supporters to "violence and sabotage." Oye-Mba is campaign director for Bongo, who has been in office since 1967 and is running for a fifth term. Twelve other candidates are standing.

### **Premier Concedes 'Mistakes'**

*AB2511133093 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio  
Network in French 0800 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] On 24 November the Gabonese opposition staged a huge demonstration in front of the French Embassy calling for the revision of voters' registers for the 5 December elections. [passage omitted] Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba conceded that some administrative and technical mistakes had been noted in the voters' registers, but these were being corrected. Here is what the prime minister said:

[Begin Oye-Mba recording] The recorded mistakes regarding the operation, which have now been noted in the Libreville municipality in particular, come under the responsibility of all participants, both within the administration and the police. These administrative and technical mistakes are being corrected in order to ensure the smooth running of the elections, which both the government and all Gabonese are hoping for. However, at a time when the administration is working hard to bring the situation under control, certain political parties are trying to ignore its efforts and are doing everything possible to jeopardize this process by inciting their activists to violence and sabotage. Their objective is to create a situation of terror and intimidation for the other parties, and the authorities as well as instill fear and paranoia into the people.

First of all, I wish to reassure all Gabonese that public order will be fully and vigorously maintained to ensure safety of lives and property before, during, and after the elections. Furthermore, I wish to remind all Gabonese that, in this respect, the police will fully play its role and those who create any possible incidents that could endanger the security of our fellow citizens will be held accountable. [end recording]

**Zaire****Presidential Decree Announced on Clemency for Prisoners**

*AB2411214193 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Presidential decree No. 93/143 issued in Gbadolite on 23 November—read by announcer]

[Text] Decree No.93/143 of 23 November 1993 on collective measures of clemency. The president of the Republic decrees:

Article 1: Death sentences pronounced on civilian and military persons by any Zairian court judgement or order before 24 November 1993 are hereby commuted to life sentences.

Article 2: Life jail sentences pronounced on civilian and military persons by any Zairian court judgement or order before 24 November 1993 are commuted to 20 years in jail.

Article 3: Civilian and military persons serving sentences at hard labor—or jail sentences—which are equal to or

lower than two years and pronounced by court judgement before 24 November 1993, will now have the remaining portion of their sentences totally remitted.

Article 4: Civilian and military persons serving sentences at hard labor higher than two years and pronounced by court judgement before November 1993 will now have their sentences reduced by three years.

Article 5: The remission and reduction of sentences as contained in Articles 3 and 4 above do not affect persons sentenced in absentia or condemned for assassination, murder, armed robbery, association with evildoers, attempts on the domestic or external security of the state; embezzlement of public or private funds; and foreign exchange offenses, except first offenders.

Article 6: The minister of justice and keeper of the seals is in charge of implementing the present decree, which takes effect from the date of its signature.

Issued: Gbadolite, 23 November 1993.

Signed: Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

## Kenya

### **Moi Thanks Donors for Aid Resumption, Commends U.S. Envoy**

*EA2511181893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today thanked the donors who met in Paris recently for agreeing on aid resumption to Kenya. The president assured the donor community that he will personally supervise and monitor closely all development projects funded by donors to see that the money is properly utilized. He said Kenyans had been made to suffer for the past two and half years when the donors suspended aid to the country and thanked the donors for showing faith in the country.

The president called on the civil servants entrusted with the fund to make sure every penny of the aid money is properly spent on the intended projects in order to maintain the country's credibility with the donors. President Moi at the same time told public servants to ensure they finished projects already begun before starting new ones. President Moi was speaking during the fifth graduation ceremony at Egerton University. [passage omitted]

Noting that tribalism was a cancer that ruined many African states, President Moi reiterated that his long desire has always been to have a united Kenya. The president said it was absurd that instead of the elite of the continent leading a crusade against tribalism, some had instead turned into professional conmen and women. He said although he had nearly succeeded in eradicating tribalism among the youth, the emergence of political pluralism had revived it.

President Moi commended the new American ambassador to Kenya, Aurelia Brazeal, describing her as humane and understanding diplomat. He said unlike her predecessor Smith Hempstone, Brazeal understood the situation prevailing in the country. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### **Ali Mahdi Addresses Rally, Hails UNOSOM Role**

*EA2511224593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] The 12 political organizations in the country have always appealed to the Somali people to reunite so that peace may be restored and past ugly events may be forgotten. This was said by President Ali Mahdi Mohamed of the Somali Republic when he addressed a huge rally at (Kolis) stadium, Mogadishu, in support of the resolutions and appeals made by the 12 political organizations.

Addressing the rally, attended by officials from the Somali Salvation Alliance [SSA] and very many people, Mr. Mahdi said the recent conference of the 12 political organizations, which was held in Mogadishu, confirmed that other conferences could be held in Mogadishu, thus proving wrong those who claimed such a big conference could not be held in the city.

The president said the conference of the 12 organizations deliberated on issues facing the country and the political changes that had occurred in the world, adding that important resolutions had been passed and would provide just solutions to the three-year-old problems if the Somali people implemented them. Speaking on the problems brought upon the Somali people by the civil wars, the president said thousands of people had either been killed or injured while others had lost their homes with the same number becoming refugees within and outside the country.

The president said all these problems were man-made and could be overcome by unified thinking and a common will. President Mahdi said that anyone who believes much can be gained through tribalism must have realized by now the deaths caused by tribal wars, adding, there is no-one who can confidently claim that they have attained victory through tribalism. For this reason, the president of the Somali people urged the people to forget about the past tribal killings and to strive instead to establish a Somali nation.

Truly, there is no way of achieving nationhood other than through unified thinking, otherwise we will remain in the ruined state we currently find ourselves in, he said. He stressed that the Somali people should distance themselves from practicing tribalism and instead endeavor to build a nation in order to take steps once again to resolve any existing problems.

The president said the 12 organizations welcome dialogue as a means of solving any problems as there is no way any goal can be achieved through the barrel of a gun as that move would only lead to destruction of life. Mr. Mahdi said appeals had been made to the international community to assist us in getting rid of the problems that have bedeviled the country and to start rebuilding schools, hospitals, and other essential things for the development of the country and people.

President Mahdi reiterated that anyone who wants the world which came to the rescue of the Somali people to leave Somalia without completing the rebuilding and rehabilitation of the country is an enemy opposed to the world helping the Somali people, adding, the people will not be amused by this.

The president made it clear that the 12 organizations welcome UN Operation Somalia's [UNOSOM] operations which, he said, have resulted in tangible reconstruction work. Speaking on behalf of the 12 political organizations making up the SSA, the president thanked UNOSOM for the broad operations in the country.



Finally, the president said the Somali people will never ever forget UNOSOM's work which will be remembered in the years ahead.

The rally, which was held in an excellent atmosphere, was addressed before the president by officials who said Mogadishu and its environs support the resolutions of the conference of the 12 organizations.

### **Aidid Adviser Discusses National Accord, Foreign Troops**

NC2411152993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT  
24 Nov 93

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA)—Dr. Salad Farah Gonal, adviser to Somali National Alliance Leader General Mohamad Farah Aidid [name and title as received], has stated that Aidid wants to implement the Addis Ababa national accord agreement by getting all the Somali factions together at a place in Somalia.

In a statement to the weekly magazine AL-MUSAWWAR to be published on 26 November, Gonal said Aidid consents to the presence of the UN forces that perform a humanitarian task. Pointing to the presence of Arab troops, he said Aidid explained that he rejects the presence of foreign armies that kill women and children.

Gonal said Aidid has demanded setting up an international fact-finding committee to look into events in Somalia and has asked Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid to take part in the committee.

Gonal pointed out that Western media try to distort Aidid's image, depicting him as a dictator who seeks to monopolize authority. He explained that it was Aidid who refused to make the ruling process exclusive to his tribe, demanding the involvement of all factions in running things until the Somali people elect their ruler.

### **Criticizes Butrus-Ghali, Howe**

NC2511071493 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT  
24 Nov 93

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA)—Dr. 'Abd-al-Qadir Yusuf, political adviser to General Mohamed Farah Aidid, leader of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] criticized UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali for urging the dispatch of troops to Somalia to replace the UN and Western forces scheduled to withdraw in the next few months. Yusuf said that Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali should have requested assistance for Somalia instead of proposing the dispatch of troops to that country.

In remarks to the newspaper AL-AHRAM that will be published tomorrow, Thursday, Yusuf denied that the United States or the EC has ever sent assistance to Somalia. Only Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates have sent assistance to Somalia since the start of the UN operation, known as UNOSOM II, in Somalia in May 1993, he said.

The Somali official attributed the end of the famine in the Somali south—an area once dubbed the "triangle of hunger"—to the fact that Somali farmers have returned to their land, citing this year's successful harvest in lower Juba.

Yusuf accused Admiral Jonathan Howe, UN special representative to Somalia, of obstructing the implementation of the Somali national reconciliation accord, which was signed in Addis Ababa in March 1993. He said that Howe and other UNOSOM II officials insist that the Somali factions have no right to appoint their representatives to local councils or the transitional national council (parliament), a matter which contradicts the accord, according to Yusuf. The Somali official described the announcement of the formation of these councils as a propaganda ploy. These councils do not genuinely represent the Somali forces because they do not include any representatives of the Aidid-led SNA, he said.

Yusuf admitted, however, that the current UN operation in Somalia helped the formation of a small Somali police force. He said that this force needs cars, weapons, and uniforms. Yusuf disclosed that he asked the Arab League to help equip the Somali police force.

### **Clandestine Radio Accuses UNOSOM of Violating Resolution**

EA2411204693 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 24 Nov 93

[“News commentary”]

[Text] Admiral Jonathan Howe and the members of UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] violated a security council resolution passed on 17 November. This resolution stipulated an unconditional release of prisoners. This is the subject of tonight's news commentary. It was written by 'Abd al-Razzaq Ali Yusuf Bahlawi. Muhammad 'Umar Abdi Shino will read it:

[Shino] Farah, thank you very much. UNOSOM is a branch office representing the United Nations in Somalia, and it is a group which comes directly under the command and guidance of Butrus Butrus-Ghali—so as to fulfill its ulterior motives. It therefore appears that UNOSOM, while carrying out the ulterior motives of the high command of Butrus-Ghali, has also indirectly violated a resolution ordering the unconditional release of Somali prisoners, who were unjustly jailed.

There is no law providing for the United Nations to establish prisons and arrest people. Therefore it appears that UNOSOM and the security council are not working together; and this is because: 1) UNOSOM receives its orders and proposals from Butrus-Ghali; 2) UNOSOM gave a misleading report to the UN high command and tabled it in front of the United Nations or the security council; 3) the decisions the Security Council withdrew

on 17 November were withdrawn because it was seen that UNOSOM has pushed the security council off a cliff.

All these issues throw light on the fact that there is no direct working relationship between the Security Council and UNOSOM—and this is clear evidence that UNOSOM is a small clique, working like a political organization vying for power.

A. UNOSOM has made it clear that it wants to chair any conference of Somalis.

B. UNOSOM has formed alliances with Somali groups in order to destroy the Somali National Alliance [SNA].

C. UNOSOM has nakedly attacked Somali people living in Mogadishu and committed massacre, rape, robbery and torture and arrest.

D. It decided upon 180 people from whom it wants support in the district councils—this is a transgression whereby the whites of UNOSOM will rule the Somalis.

UNOSOM is henceforth exposed by all the above. If there is any conference, Somalis have the right to chair it, and the reason why this has not yet been resolved is because of the confusion and chaos UNOSOM is stirring up among the Somalis. The fact that UNOSOM is still holding prisoners whose release was obligatory is proof of its failure. UNOSOM clearly wants to use them as bargaining chips, which the Somali people will not accept. In conclusion, the commentator says UNOSOM should unconditionally release the rest of the Somali prisoners, otherwise it will know the possibility of pain, which it initiated itself.

#### **Somaliland Government To Attend Addis Ababa Conference**

*EA2511213593 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Vice President Abdirahman Ali Farah of Somaliland met and held talks on 18 November with a UN delegation led by the coordinator of a humanitarian conference on Somalia to be held in Addis Ababa on how to provide the assistance Somaliland needs. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, the vice president said the government had decided to attend the Addis Ababa conference as a government of Somaliland. The vice president added that the Somaliland Government would demonstrate at the conference its stance on remaining a separate entity. The conference will also be attended by national agencies and intellectuals in the country.

#### **Tanzania**

##### **Opposition Parties Boycott Election Talks**

*AB2611115493 Zanzibar Voice of Tanzania in Swahili 1600 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Seven opposition political parties in Tanzania who have been registered and invited to hold joint talks with the mainland Tanzanian and Zanzibari electoral commissions have appealed to the electoral commissions to carry out their duties impartially and justly in order to ensure that the forthcoming national election is held in a free and fair atmosphere.

Addressing the gathering the leaders of the political parties, which included Chadema [Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo, Party for Democracy and Development], National Convention for Construction and Reforms-Mageuzi, Chama Cha Maendeleo ya Taifa-Peoples' Progressive Party, Tanzania People's Party, (?Fona), United Peoples' Democratic Party, and (?MLD) said that if the electoral commissions both on the mainland and the island violate the Constitution by failing to do their duties within the law, complete democracy will not be achieved in Tanzania. [passage omitted]

This meeting, which is the first such meeting to be called between all the 11 registered opposition political parties and the electoral commissions, was boycotted by four opposition political parties. The opposition political parties that boycotted the meeting include: Civic United Front, Tanzania Democratic Alliance Party, United Multiparty Democracy, and the National Reconstruction Alliance. The meeting was held in the (?Aircrotanal) Hall in Zanzibar.

#### **Uganda**

##### **Egypt Indicates Interest in COMESA Membership**

*EA2411211693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak of Egypt has sent a special message to President Museveni. The message was delivered today by the Egyptian ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Fu'ad Sharif, who handed it to the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, who will pass it over to President Museveni.

During the meeting Mr. Ssemogerere and the envoy discussed a wide range of issues pertaining to the social and economic development of the two countries. They also discussed the recent signing of the treaty forming the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, COMESA.

Mr. Sharif expressed his government's desire to join the COMESA, saying that it would be of a profound benefit to the people of his country.

**Terreblanche Urges Whites To 'Prepare for War'***MB2611063593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche says civil war in South Africa is inevitable. Speaking at Algoa Bay in Port Elizabeth last night Mr. Terreblanche said the AWB was prepared to share land but not power. He said it was time for all whites to arm themselves and prepare for war.

[Begin Terreblanche recording] Now is the time to attack and attack and to act and to act until we have victory. [end recording]

Mr. Terreblanche said the Afrikaners would have been satisfied with just a small portion of land for self-determination. Since this had been denied them they would now fight to have it all. [end recording]

**Mandela Condemns Remarks***MB2611132593 Johannesburg SABA in English 1237 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[By Micel Schnehage]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SABA—Racist and bellicose language from Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] and Conservative Party [CP] leaders was urging their rightwing followers into civil war and "starting something they cannot control", African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Friday. Speaking at the Crown Mines Chris Hani Memorial Hall, west of Johannesburg, Mr. Mandela said President F W de Klerk was "a lame duck" leader totally incapable of putting an end to threats of war from the right.

Addressing a crowd of about 600 people, on the second day of his PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] election trail, he asked: "is there no conspiracy between the NP (National Party) and the ultra-right?" He questioned where else in the world a government would "fold its arms" instead of dealing with threats of war.

Apparently referring to arms caches allegedly being stockpiled by rightwingers, Mr. Mandela said that nowhere in the world would a government allow a certain section of the population to smuggle weapons into the country. Referring to the possibility of civil war as a new South Africa was about to be born, he said: "Blacks and whites without exception must stand together... and stop what is likely to be the greatest disaster in our country."

Mr. Mandela called on AVF leader Gen Constand Viljoen and CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg to "stop making racist remarks and inciting whites to indulge in civil war. They are starting something they cannot control".

Turning to the issue of the security forces, the ANC leader said the SA Defence Force [SADF] and the SA Police could not continue to exist in the new South

Africa in their present form, and a new peacekeeping force had to be formed. Murderers from the ranks of the SADF or police would not be welcomed, but the position of those who "come forward and confess" would be viewed with sympathy.

**Army Cancels Leave After 'War-Talk'***MB2611163193 Johannesburg SABA in English 1511 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 26 SABA—Weekend leave for some army units was cancelled on Friday after war-talk from right-wing and other quarters. Army liaison officer Col John Rolt said the "precautionary measure" was being taken to ensure sufficient troops were available to support the police if necessary.

The decision was taken because of the volatile situation which had arisen from "aggressive statements" from several quarters which Col Rolt said he feared could lead to the disruption of law and order and even violence.

One source of war-talk was Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche who called on supporters to take up arms. Speaking in Port Elizabeth on Friday, he urged his supporters to steal guns and arm their women. "Arm your women. Steal guns if you must. We will make your women soldiers in the name of God and for the freedom of our fatherland," he said.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Craig Kotze said on Friday police were investigating whether Mr. Terreblanche's comments could be construed as criminal incitement. "We are opening a docket relating to alleged incitement to commit a crime," Capt Kotze said.

In his speech, Mr. Terreblanche predicted the African National Congress [ANC] would win 70 to 80 per cent of the vote in the April 27 election. He said this would result in war.

ANC President Nelson Mandela warned the nation on Thursday that thousands of whites could die if right-wingers carried out their threat of civil war. Speaking at an ANC gathering at Randfontein, south-west of Johannesburg, Mr. Mandela said innocent whites could lose their lives, changing the momentum of violence in the country.

"If the AWB, the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] start civil war in the country, thousands of whites could die," he said. Mr. Mandela said he believed right-wingers were already preparing for violence.

On Friday, Mr. Mandela also criticised State President F W de Klerk for failing to take decisive action to stop violence. Speaking at the Johannesburg College of Education, he accused the government of using violence to scare black voters away from next year's election and so reduce the ANC's majority.



But Mr de Klerk took both the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to task in a speech in Johannesburg where he said both parties should make more effort to stop violence. It was time the ANC and IFP did "something meaningful instead of pointing fingers elsewhere", said Mr de Klerk.

Col Rolt said the cancellation of leave at short notice for army units could become a "pattern to be repeated in the future" should similar situations arise.

### **Government Denies TEC To Be Given Control of Defense Force**

*MB2411181493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] The government has dismissed rightwing accusations that the Transitional Executive Council, TEC, is to be given control over the defense force in the run-up to the election. The deputy minister of defense, Mr. Wynand Breytenbach, said the council had no unqualified authority over the defense force. The defense force would continue to function normally and there would be no joint operational command. Mr. Breytenbach added that the functions of the defense force should not be confused with those of the proposed peace-keeping force.

### **De Klerk Urges Improved Living Standards**

*MB2511195193 Johannesburg SABA in English 1908 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 25 SABA—President F W de Klerk warned on Thursday night [25 November] that South Africa's new constitution would be an empty shell if there was not a big improvement in the standard of living of the majority of the population. Speaking in Johannesburg at the presentation of the 1993 State President's Export Awards, he said the highly expectant, newly enfranchised voters believed their new rights would lead to the improvement of their material well-being.

"People will soon discover that they cannot eat the vote and that constitutional principles cannot build houses or create jobs. Without substantial improvements in the day-to-day lives of millions of our people, our new constitution will be an empty shell."

Mr de Klerk and African National Congress President Nelson Mandela last week signed the draft of the country's new constitution which clears the way for South Africa's first all-race elections in April next year.

Mr de Klerk said the only manner in which the high expectations of the transition to democracy could be met was through sustained and rapid economic growth. "The key to economic growth is, in turn, the expansion of our exports," he said, "and particularly of our manufactured and benefited exports."

The responsibility of the country's political players was to create the circumstances in which entrepreneurs, exporters, managers and workers could generate the

wealth which was needed to meet the pressing needs of the underprivileged. Mr de Klerk believed "a true market-driven economy" was the best prospect for generating and redistributing wealth, and not interventionist state policies.

He called "ill-informed" recent comments by Mr Mandela that there could not be a free market in South Africa until the wide gap between blacks and white in income, education and employment had been addressed.

On creating the policy environment in which commerce would flourish, the South African president said progress had been made. The country's economic and diplomatic isolation had ended, sanctions had been scrapped, and South Africa had resumed its full membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

"With the normalisation of our international relations," he said, "the country is now able to realise its considerable potential as a market, as a supplier and as a host for new investment." Trade reform was of fundamental importance to the political future and the achievement of economic growth from outward-looking, export-oriented and competitive industries.

Mr de Klerk also believed domestic economic fundamentals were improving. "We are accordingly well positioned to enter a new and exciting era in our history as a trading country. We shall be doing so from an increasingly strong base."

### **Foreign Minister Seeks Seat at UN Security Council**

*MB2611104293 Johannesburg SABA in English 0958 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Parliament Nov 26 SABA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Friday he hoped a seat would soon be allocated to Africa to join the five permanent members of the United Nations' Security Council.

Introducing the second reading debate on the application of resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations Bill, he said a basic feature of the UN's peace-keeping system was the role of the permanent members—the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia.

Mr Botha said South Africa [SA] would have to do its share in securing global peace by aligning its policies with the norms of the successful industrialised countries. Up to now, South African legislation had been inadequate for the comprehensive implementation of UN decisions.

Overarching SA legislation should give the state president powers to effect the implementation of UN resolutions by proclamation, and transgressors should be subject to punishment.

On UN sanctions against South Africa, Mr Botha said the oil embargo would be lifted with the institution of the Transitional Executive Council, and that on arms when a new government took office. The bill would keep South

Africa in tune with its obligations under the UN charter which the country had signed on December 7 1945.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the ending of the cold war, the world was entering a new era in which power blocs would continue to compete. While the danger of a nuclear war had receded, smaller wars would continue to occur and therefore UN Security Council decisions would remain important.

The UN was in a state of transformation to enable it to assume an enhanced role in world politics, and there was no way in which South Africa could escape the challenge of playing a bigger role in it. The UN was capable of maintaining peace and security and social progress and should never be crippled again as it had in the past era.

### **Freedom Alliance Rejects Single Ballot System**

*MB2511171593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653  
GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Mmabatho Nov 25 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance on Thursday [25 November] rejected the negotiated agreement to have a single ballot paper system in next year's April 27 election. "The proposed single ballot system negates the very principle of federalism," the alliance's executive committee said in a statement after a meeting at an undisclosed venue in Bophuthatswana on Thursday.

It said a two ballot system—for national and regional parliaments—was necessary for federalism because it would reward strong regional parties which did not feature nationally.

"The Freedom Alliance cannot but conclude that the reason why the African National Congress [ANC], for its part, is insisting on a single ballot paper is that, together with its allies, it will be fighting the election under the single banner of the ANC, which gives it a distinct and unfair advantage over smaller parties."

The alliance said some smaller parties at the recently-concluded constitutional negotiations, which had endorsed the agreement after being reluctantly persuaded by the government, had approached the Freedom Alliance to express their unhappiness at the decision.

The alliance said the issue should be addressed urgently because it was a serious stumbling block to prospects of an all-inclusive political settlement.

### **Patriotic Front To Fight Election Under ANC Banner**

*MB2411190993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846  
GMT 24 Nov 93*

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 24 SAPA—Patriotic Front [PF] leaders agreed on Wednesday [24 November] to fight next year's April 27 election as equal partners under the name, logo and banner of the African National Congress [ANC]. ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said on

Wednesday. ANC President Nelson Mandela, South African Communist Party leaders John Gomo and Charles Nqakula, the Labour Party's the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa were among those who attended the PF summit at Mahlangu in kwaNdebele.

They agreed to strengthen the ANC-led electoral front "so that maximum unity of our people can be attained which will lead to a resounding victory at the polls", Mr Mamoepa said.

The leaders passed four resolutions which indicated the ANC's national and regional election lists could include names of non-ANC PF members. The ANC said in a statement the summit had resolved:

- "that regional bilaterals between regional structures presided over by national executive followed by local bilaterals would be held to consolidate the alliance at both levels;
- "to devote special attention to those areas or regions where teething problems of practical co-operation may exist;
- "that women and youth formations of all PF organisations would be galvanised into the thrust of the campaign to sharpen the elections campaign; and
- "that PF leaders would jointly participate at people's forums and campaign together for a decisive election victory."

Mr Mamoepa declined to comment on the resolutions.

### **Mandela Warns Against Threats of Civil War**

*MB2511194493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902  
GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 25 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [25 November] warned that thousands of whites could die if right-wingers carried out their threat of civil war. Speaking at an ANC "people's forum" at the Mohlakeng Stadium near Randfontein on the west Rand, he told a crowd of about 5,000 supporters the ANC had received reports that the right wing was "stocking arms to continue the carnage of our people".

He was nevertheless ready to continue talks with the right wing, he added. The ANC leader appealed to the right wing and conservatives to help the ANC control the youth and their anger by not "using language to incite whites to oppose democracy".

Mr Mandela told the crowd his election tour "from Uitenhage, Transkei, Natal and across the Tugela to kwaZulu" had one common denominator—the demand for employment, houses, schools, hospitals, clinics, electricity and water, decent roads in the townships and the provision of old-age homes. He accused State President

F W de Klerk of only serving the white minority and not being interested in the welfare of blacks.

Regarding the youth, Mr Mandela said "there are organisations in South Africa, both black and white, that believe they can build a nation through crime and murder". He said others believed violence and crime could be used to stop the process of democracy, but he warned the process was unstoppable.

He told the ANC youth present at the people's forum the way they behaved could drive whites out of the country. He appealed to them to behave in a way which would appease white fears and encourage them to stay.

Earlier, Congress of South African Trade Unions National Executive member Jay Naidoo told the crowd "when we vote to kick out (Mr) de Klerk and his cabal, we will not just vote to put Nelson Mandela there as the new president—we will vote so that people will have jobs, houses and education".

Addressing businessmen, lecturers and entrepreneurs at the Johannesburg College of Education at the start of his tour, Mr Mandela said whites still considered the ANC enemy no 1 in spite of the organisation's impressive track record. He said the ANC had among other things arranged South Africa's re-entry to international capital markets, including securing an International Monetary Fund loan of US\$50 million.

He told the audience a recent survey indicated that 40 per cent of potential voters intended staying away from the polls next April because of violence. "The greater responsibility for the violence lies on the shoulders of the government", he maintained.

Mr Mandela spoke out strongly against the death sentence and repeated that his organisation would abolish capital punishment when it assumed power. He said execution was a "barbaric form of punishment" which had not succeeded in reducing crime anywhere in the world.

He told businessmen it would be unavoidable that there would be state intervention in the economy after the ANC won power because it had to address the backlog in black housing, unemployment, clinics, hospital, schools, electricity and water.

Mr Mandela told the crowd the ANC wanted "black economic empowerment and the only way of having a market-driven economy in South Africa is to revise the position of blacks—no-one can do it but the state."

#### **Favors Abolishing Death Penalty**

*MB2511201893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says a future ANC government will abolish the death penalty, but there will be no reprieve for those convicted of capital crimes before next year's election. Addressing a people's forum in Johannesburg

today, Mr. Mandela said his organization's policy on the issue of capital punishment was clear.

[Begin Mandela recording] We have proclaimed, we have announced that we will abolish the death sentence because it is a barbaric form of punishment, and it should not be allowed in a civilized society. Its failure has been demonstrated beyond all doubt. Nowhere, according to statistics, has it succeeded in bringing down the level of serious crime like murder. We stood on our feet in this discussion and told them that there is no point in us slaughtering one another; we can sit down and sort out our problems. We have done that. [applause] [end recording]

Although Mr. Mandela said there was no question of reprieve for people already sentenced to death, he held out a ray of hope to Clive Derby-Lewis, Janusz Walus, and others on death row. Mr. Mandela said the circumstances under which their crimes had been committed would be revised [as heard] when an ANC government takes power, and their sentences could be commuted. There are 333 people still on death row at Pretoria Central Prison, 3 of whom are women. The last execution in South Africa took place just over 4 years ago on 14 November 1989.

#### **Whites Consider ANC 'Enemy Number One'**

*MB2511142993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 25 SAPA—White people in South Africa still consider the African National Congress [ANC] enemy number one despite the organisation's impressive track record, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Thursday [25 November]. Speaking in Johannesburg on the first leg of his four-day election tour of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, he said the ANC had, among other things, arranged South Africa's re-entry to international capital markets including securing an International Monetary Fund loan of 850 million U.S. dollars.

He told businessmen and lecturers at the Johannesburg College of Education that the ANC had initially persuaded the National Party to talk. Mr Mandela also urged the right wing to continue with negotiations. He said a recent survey indicated that 40 percent of potential voters intended staying away from the polls next April because of violence. "The greater responsibility for the violence lies on the shoulders of the government," he said.

Mr Mandela spoke out strongly against the death sentence and reiterated his organisation would abolish capital punishment when the ANC comes into power. The ANC president said execution was a "barbaric form of punishment" which had not succeeded in reducing crime anywhere in the world. The death sentence could not be divorced from the policy of apartheid because statistics indicated more blacks had been executed.

He told the audience that in recent discussions with State President F W de Klerk, he had suggested the formation of one education system and a single tax base. Mr Mandela said it was imperative the education of blacks reached those levels enjoyed by whites. The process could take years as resources needed to be organised, schools needed to be built, the economy had to be turned around and the recession had to end.

An ANC government would have to increase expenditure to improve the education system for blacks.

### **Mandela Promises Steps To Incorporate Ciskei**

*MB2611112293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA—State President F. W. de Klerk is like a wheelbarrow, he can only move when pushed by the African National Congress [ANC], SA [South African] Communist Party General Secretary Charles Nqakula said on Friday [26 November].

Speaking at Crown Mines, west of Johannesburg, during the second leg of the ANC President Nelson Mandela's election tour of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, Mr Nqakula said Mr de Klerk had already been partially freed because "he understands the ANC's policy".

Mr Nqakula said the ANC wanted to see both black and white, rich and poor people free. Mr Mandela said steps will be taken to ensure the incorporation of Ciskei into a new South Africa.

If it was the wish of the people that Ciskei be incorporated, then the homeland would be incorporated, he said.

Regarding a recent statement by Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg that: "If you touch Bophuthatswana, you are touching us", Mr Mandela said Mr Hartzenberg would eat his words in due course.

### **ANC Denies Mandela Agreement to Afrikaner Homeland**

*MB2611095893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday [26 November] denied a report that ANC leader Nelson Mandela had agreed to a volksstaat [Afrikaner homeland] in the eastern Transvaal. "The report is incorrect," according to ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus.

### **ANC Executive Member Shot Dead 25 Nov**

*MB2611083093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0822 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Durban Nov 26 SAPA—A member of the ANC's [African National Congress] Natal Midlands regional executive committee, Phillip Ndlovu, has been shot dead, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday.

A spokesman for the ANC in the region, Dr Blade Nzimande, told the radio Mr Ndlovu was killed in an attack near his home at Mpumalanga on Thursday night.

Dr Nzimande said Mr Ndlovu was the fourth senior ANC leader to be killed in the region in 18-months. He said other victims included Sikhumbuzo Ngwenya, Reggie Hadebe and Mr Professor Sibankulu.

Dr Nzimande said the latest killing came in the wake of IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] "propaganda" about alleged MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] plans to eliminate the IFP leadership.

### **ANC To Establish Land Bank, Use SADF Land**

*MB2311132293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 23 Nov 93*

[By Jono Waters]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 23 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC] government would establish a land bank and use the vast tracts of land owned by the South African Defence Force [SADF] to redress the inequalities in land ownership caused by apartheid. ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday.

By doing this the new government would not have to "touch anyone's property" he told a packed German Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Johannesburg.

He said individuals' rights to property would be protected by a bill of rights and assured his audience this would not be a "paper document".

There were "pitiless tyrants" who had abused bills of rights in their countries. "We want it to be a living document."

On the economic front, Mr Mandela said the government of national unity which takes office next April would not follow any radical economic policies. He said the ANC's economic model was based on World Bank proposals and he reiterated the organisation's view that business would be allowed to remit profits and dividends. However, he said there could not be a true market driven economy in South Africa until the discrepancy between blacks and whites, in respect of income, education and employment, had been corrected.

### **Winnie Mandela Becomes SANCO Deputy President**

*MB2311124593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Nov 93 p 2*

[Report by Cyril Madlala]

[Text] Winnie Mandela continued her fightback into the political mainstream when she was elected national deputy president of the powerful South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) at the weekend.

She was elected chairman of SANCO's southern Transvaal region in July, and now takes over as the number 2



civic boss from Lechesa Tsenoli, who replaces Moses Mayekiso as national president.

The organisation decided at the conference at Olifantsfontein to throw its full weight behind the ANC [African National Congress] in the April election.

Tsenoli said that while other organisations hesitated or opposed participation in the election, the ANC had a track record of "readiness to negotiate and incorporate our reconstruction programme".

He stressed, however, that SANCO would support the ANC in the election without abandoning its non-party-political approach to its transformation and development work. "This approach will be a reflection of our decision to proactively influence matters that affect our people seriously," Tsenoli said.

The organisation was aware that this stance might be viewed negatively by other organisations, but according to Tsenoli, SANCO would still be able to "put our political hats aside and work effectively" with those organisations.

SANCO officials released to the ANC would have to resign from the civil organisation, he said, although SANCO would keep tabs on them to increase their lobbying capacity in the new government. Mayekiso, southern Transvaal regional executive Kgabisi Mosunkutu and Thozamile Botha, who was in charge of local government and development within SANCO have been released to the ANC.

SANCO officials in their individual capacities could, however, stand for election on other parties' tickets, Tsenoli said.

The conference also endorsed local government provisions in the Interim Constitution agreed to at Kempton Park last week.

#### **ANC Press Statement Welcomes Lifting of U.S. Sanctions**

*MB2411153893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1512 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "African National Congress, ANC, Department of Information and Publicity ANC Press Statement about the lifting of remaining sanctions by USA President, Bill Clinton"]

[Text] Johannesburg 24 Nov SAPA—The African National Congress welcomes the lifting of remaining sanctions in the United States of America by President Bill Clinton.

South Africa needs international investment to ensure that our economy can redress the terrible inequalities that have resulted from years of apartheid mismanagement. Apartheid has kept black business people out of the economic mainstream, this must be redressed as a matter of urgency. In this regard the ANC especially welcomes President Clinton's announcement that the

USA will concentrate on investment projects with the black entrepreneurs in South Africa.

The U.S. administration's decision is also a tribute to the progress the people of SA have made towards securing a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist society. It therefore behoves all South Africans to ensure that the achievements of the negotiations process is not undermined. Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity

P O Box 61884

Marshalltown 2107 24 November 1993

#### **Azapo, Black Consciousness Call for ANC-PAC Election Front**

*MB2311141493 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Nov 93 p 2*

[Report by Johannes Ngcobo]

[Text] AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] and its ally, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), will take part in next year's election if the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] agree to form an election front.

Azapo President Itumeleng Mosala, who returned from a four-day summit with the BCMA in Harare yesterday, said his organisation would take part on condition the PAC and the ANC agreed with its elections plan, which Azapo would reveal to them in meetings to be held soon. "We have agreed with the BCMA that we should hold meetings with the PAC and ANC and suggest the possibility of forming an elections front aimed at uniting the black vote," said Mosala.

But he said it had been agreed that the organisation would discourage people from voting if its conditions were not met by the ANC, PAC and other possible allies. His organisation had not requested the BCMA to relinquish its armed struggle, Mosala added.

The PAC's Mark Shinnars welcomed Azapo's decision, but said the PAC would have to meet Azapo and discuss its conditions.

Michael Hartnack reports from Harare that Azapo and the BCMA, after their summit, issued a statement saying: "The two wings of the Black Consciousness Movement opted to participate in the campaigns leading to the April 1994 elections with the sole purpose of making sure that our people do not vote for their perpetual poverty, landlessness, oppression, homelessness and powerlessness."

Supporters would be discouraged from accepting office in a future government "that is unable to change the lives of black people for the better and to provide them with schools, clinics and jobs".

The "Kempton Park funfair negotiations" had reached agreements which "condemned black people to a life of poverty," the statement said.

They had "through stealth and cunning endorsed land theft and economic deprivation and also guaranteed jobs to the civil service whose duty it is to maintain the status quo".

The army, police and public service had been left intact, "thereby ensuring the continued repression of our people and the sustenance of white supremacy."

#### **ANC Rejects IFP Charges of 'Campaign of Terror'**

*MB2511184193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 25 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday [25 November] rejected "with contempt" the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] claims that its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)], had embarked on a campaign of terror in Natal, and accused the IFP of being manipulated by the state's "dirty tricks department". The organisation was reacting to the IFP's claim that MK had embarked on "operation sunrise" to intimidate voters and sow terror in Natal's communities to ensure victory in next year's elections.

The ANC said in a statement the IFP had made the claims about the operation to camouflage its own preparations for an intensified campaign of terror. In its statement, the ANC referred to "operation sunshine". "The ANC categorically denies any knowledge of the existence of a military plan code-named operation sunshine.

"Given the association of the IFP with elements of the security establishment, the ANC can come to no other conclusion than that the IFP has allowed itself to be manipulated by elements of the state's dirty tricks department."

The ANC said it was concerned at the similarity to disinformation campaigns of the past to create a climate conducive for the murder of more blacks and senior ANC officials. It called on the government to ensure that the extreme right wing's preparations for war were "nipped in the bud".

#### **ANC, IFP Hold Joint March To Promote Tolerance in Estcourt**

*MB2411151793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] A breakthrough has been made in efforts to end the hostilities between the ANC [African National Congress] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in Estcourt in the Natal midlands. A spokesman for the Concerned Residents' Group at Estcourt said the two sides have agreed at talks this week to stop attacks on each other and to arrange joint youth camps to promote peace and tolerance. The ANC and the IFP held a joint march

through the town yesterday and declared the town open and free of enforced apartheid and no-go zones.

#### **IFP Not To Sign 'Solidarity Pact' With AWB**

*MB2611110993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] will not sign any solidarity pact with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement; AWB]. IFP national spokesman Ziba Jiyane said on Friday [26 November].

Reacting to news reports saying the IFP and AWB were expected to meet in Vereeniging on Saturday to sign a solidarity pact "in terms of which an attack on the Zulus will be an attack on the AWB," Mr Jiyane said: "We have instructed branches to desist from any such activity. It is not part of party policy. Nothing of the sort (the signing of an IFP-AWB pact) will take place."

The Johannesburg-based BUSINESS DAY reported AWB spokesman Johan Thompson had insisted the meeting would go ahead, despite senior Inkatha Transvaal leader Humphrey Nkomo saying the Vereeniging IFP branch had been advised to cancel the meeting.

SAPA contacted the AWB headquarters in Ventersdorp and tried to speak to spokesman "General" Nico Prinsloo to obtain clarity on the matter. But an office worker said Gen Prinsloo had no desire to speak to the reporter.

#### **IFP Dismisses Report on Taking Part in Election**

*MB2511074893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has dismissed a suggestion that it is likely to participate in the 27 April election with or without its leader, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The IFP was reacting to comments made by the executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, Dr. Alex Boraine. Dr. Boraine said in Durban that the IFP would take part in an election without Dr. Buthelezi but that every effort should be made to gain the IFP leader's participation. The IFP's national spokesman, Dr. Ziba Jiyane, said the statement was misleading and ruled out any possible split within the IFP.

#### **AWB To Defend Ciskei Against Pretoria**

*MB2511163293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] The military leader of Ciskei, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, says an arrangement has been made with the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to defend the independence of Ciskei if the South African Government turns against his government. His statement follows the threat made by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, that the right wing could

become involved if the ANC [African National Congress] touched Bophuthatswana.

#### **AVF Releases 'Freedom Calendar' for Alternate Government**

*MB2511050893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] Potchefstroom Nov 24 SAPA—Right-wingers on Wednesday [24 November] released details of their time-scale for creating alternative government structures, including their own presidency, to the government/African National Congress structures formulated at the Kempton Park talks. The information is contained in a "freedom calendar" released in pamphlet form at a meeting addressed by Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] co-leader Gen Constand Viljoen in Potchefstroom on Wednesday.

The programme proposes the creation of Afrikaner "alternative government structures" including an own defence force, department of justice, department of finance and so on.

Before March next year national representatives and a president for Afrikaners should be elected, and by march the volkstaat [people's state] should be created.

The Afrikaners' national assembly should then declare the "azanian" government illegitimate as far as it applied to the proposed volkstaat, and declare the volkstaat legal.

The pamphlet stated that the calendar had been submitted to the executive council of the AVF, which was considering it. The pamphlet was drawn up by a strategy council consisting of representatives of member organisations of the AVF.

#### **PAC Support Increases in Eastern Cape**

*MB2411142293 Cape Town SOUTH in English 12-16 Nov 93 p 14*

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Support for the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in the Eastern Cape—traditionally an ANC [African National Congress] stronghold—has reached double digits for the first time.

Results of a survey of black voters in the region by Rhodes University's Department of Sociology and Industrial Sociology show that since late last year support for the PAC has grown by about four percent reaching 12.3 percent.

The survey, which polled 227 potential voters between July and August, found the ANC was still "widely popular" in the region, gaining the support of 76.7 percent of respondents.

The South African Communist Party (SACP) and the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) each gained the

support of 0.9 percent of respondents and the Democratic Party 0.4 percent. None of those polled supported the National Party. Four percent supported other parties, including Ciskei's African Democratic Movement.

PAC's support remains concentrated in Queenstown and East London, "traditionally areas of PAC support since the late 1950s. Indeed 50 percent of PAC supporters in the region dwelt in the Queenstown district".

Asked to explain the rise in support for the PAC, researcher Professor Jan Coetzee said this could be attributed largely to a belief that a "coalition" government would not change conditions on the ground for people. "Many people felt that the ANC is giving in and see it a sign of weakness," he said.

The survey found that there was widespread popular backing for negotiations and peace with 68.7 percent of the respondents believing that change could be brought about through negotiations alone.

Only 6.6 percent of respondents—all of them PAC supporters—believed that change was only possible through violence. Seventy-eight percent of respondents were optimistic about South Africa's future while 68 percent believed their economic situation would improve as a result of the election, "reflecting high aspirations prevalent in the region".

Most respondents believed that parties other than the ANC and PAC—which were generally perceived as legitimate because of their sustained opposition to apartheid—"did not have a right to organise in the region."

#### **Survey Reveals 28 Percent of Whites Favor Volkstaat**

*MB2411195093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 24 SAPA—A volkstaat [people's state] is favoured by 28 per cent of whites, according to a Markinor-Gallup poll, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Wednesday [24 November]. About 22 per cent of the 800 whites interviewed telephonically thought a white homeland was a viable option, while 14 per cent were prepared to move to such a volkstaat.

Contrary to common expectations, it was not only Afrikaners in the Orange Free State or Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] supporters who favoured a white homeland. The poll found a volkstaat had some appeal across all segments of the white population.

More males than females were prepared to move to a homeland, while older people and those in better income groups were less keen to move.

#### **South African Press Review for 26 November**

*MB2611140893*

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

U.S. 'Duty' To Help Create Economic Prosperity—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 November in its page 6 editorial says there is "something cynical about President Bill Clinton lifting sanctions with the words, Nkosi Sikelele iAfrika, God bless Africa." Sanctions were not a blessing to South Africa but put "thousands of people out of work," and helped to "stunt the economy." "Sorry to deflate the U.S. and the rest, it was not sanctions that collapsed White rule but the conscious decision of the government of South Africa to abandon apartheid and to seek an accommodation with the Black majority." THE CITIZEN does not share President Clinton's belief that "Americans 'have been so active in toppling the pillars of apartheid'." "The Americans played a major role in imposing sanctions, particularly in denying us International Monetary Fund and World Bank loans and credits." President Clinton is "sending Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and a 50-member trade mission to South Africa at the weekend, the mission including representatives of top corporations, as well as African-American-owned businesses." It is "a pity" that President Clinton has "instructed that the trip should focus on developing relationships with South Africa's Black private sector," since "the economy as a whole needs a fillip after the gloom of the recession and to speed economy recovery. After the harm it did this country, the United States has a duty to assist in bringing back prosperity, jobs and opportunities. To the extent that it does, we welcome both the lifting of sanctions and the trade mission."

**THE STAR**

ANC To Accept Power Sharing—Hermann Giliomee, a professor of politics at the Cape Town University, writes in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 November in a page 14 article titled "Forget defeat, invent victory" that the negotiated settlement concluded last week at the Negotiating Council "did not mean the total surrender of the NP [National Party] or the white political power as some commentators would have it. It is in fact a withdrawal to a more defensible position. In the new central government the NP will have to use influence rather than power to shape decision; in the two western provinces the party will have to construct not only new power bases for its multi-racial constituency but also a society in which the values it espouses can thrive." Giliomee also believes the interim constitution will be more than just a "temporary mechanism" since to tear up the product of great political effort "in three years' time may well be politically impossible."

The result should be a power sharing government "based on functional rather than constitutional considerations." "The best safeguard for the ANC [African National Congress] and for all in South Africa is in the fact that accepting the sole political responsibility in future will be such a thankless task that even an ANC-dominated government will be only too happy to accept power-sharing for the sake of sharing responsibility. If this means the idea of victory recedes even further into the future, it may well be a recipe for political survival."

**BUSINESS DAY**

ANC 'Double-Speak' on Death Penalty—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 November in a page 6 editorial notes that the ANC has "had a long-standing and principled opposition to capital punishment." "Now that principle is being tested, by the conviction of Chris Hani's killers and by continuing pre-election violence, Mandela's line is shifting. We may hang a few of the worst offenders, he implies, before cutting down the gallows." The "current double-speak not only smacks of retribution and pandering to pressure groups, but calls into question Mandela's other assurances—on jobs, land rights, the repatriation of profits—on which others are making political and financial decisions."

**WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN**

Black People Unaware 'Liberation' Achieved—Mondli Makhanya writes in a page 12 article in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 26 November-2 December that "the liberation we received last week was not quite the same one we threw stones and petrol bombs for." "Instead, things will remain pretty much the same as they are. The Nats have an extra five-year lease on power, the Afrikaner civil service has been given effective security tenure and all the commercialised parastatals, like Telkom, Denel and Transnet, are safely in the hands of Afrikaner males." "On the political front, state bodies have relinquished a portion of their policy-making power to various forums. The generals no longer have free rein and seek the counsel of erstwhile 'terrorists'." But "this has yet to filter down to the coalface where 'the people' still have absolutely no idea that last Thursday they were effectively set free, and who still believe that Nirvana lies beyond April 27." Meanwhile, "the 'people's leaders' have acquired nice suburban homes, luxury sedans, good business contacts and all the trappings that go with being part of the establishment against which they rallied us in the 1980s."



## Angola

### Government, UNITA Agree on 'Greater' UN Cease-Fire Mandate

MB2411132393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] The Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement both agree that the United Nations, chairing their landmark meeting in the Zambian capital Lusaka, should have a greater mandate to enforce a cease-fire than it did after the ill-fated 1991 multilateral peace talks. The United Nations said that Angola's war, which is killing an estimated 1,000 people a day, is the world's bloodiest conflict, far surpassing that in former Yugoslavia and other trouble spots. It said the Angolan war has also spawned a major humanitarian tragedy, with some 3 million people threatened with famine and hundreds of thousands made homeless. There has been an appeal for more than \$200 million in emergency food aid.

### Government, UNITA Hold Peace Talks in Lusaka

#### UNITA Reports 'Significant Progress'

MB2511064693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] The Angolan peace talks are continuing in Zambia. Though talks continue to be shrouded in secrecy, independent sources have reported significant progress at the talks over the last few hours. In accordance with [words indistinct] after the creation of the military and political commissions, the talks acquired new [words indistinct] about to reach agreement concerning the implementation of a cease-fire accord. To that end, it has approved a protocol, and issues such as the formation of the future Angolan Armed Forces and the disbandment of the Riot Police are already being discussed.

While the Military Commission deals with those matters, the Political Commission is discussing the creation of proper mechanisms for the release of political prisoners. Lists of prisoners have been presented by both sides.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is to have more freedom of press than it used to have. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government will also grant UNITA more portfolios in the national executive. These are important issues that have been agreed on.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source has said in Lusaka that UNITA and the MPLA-PT are working to achieve a cease-fire agreement as soon as possible. According to that source, the signing of that cease-fire accord could occur in New York. That source also disclosed that the U.S. team and the troika of Angolan peace process observers have been very actively involved in the talks.

Reports from Lisbon say that Portuguese and U.S. experts are on their way to Lusaka to strengthen their teams to the talks.

#### Claims 'Has Made All the Concessions'

MB2511123293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] According to well informed sources, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government are continuing their (?diplomatic) contacts to [words indistinct]. In addition to that, the Military and Political Commissions are said to be doing positive work. The Military Commission, in particular, is reported to have covered much ground.

It would appear that the political issues are presenting the major hurdles to the two sides. Meanwhile, a source in the UNITA Party has said that if Luanda shows good faith both inside and outside the country, and if it [words indistinct] then [words indistinct] will move forward. That source added that UNITA has made all the concessions.

#### Luanda Radio Reports 'Deadlock'

MB2511071593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] The search for peace in Angola continues in Lusaka, the Zambian capital. The Angolan Government continues to wait for UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye's final decision, given the deadlock yesterday's talks.

The Radio Angola correspondent in Lusaka reports that the deadlock was caused by differences concerning the modalities for implementing the cease-fire. Sources close to the talks say that Jonas Savimbi's organization refuses to place its weapons in UN custody. Moreover, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] wanted to raise the armament issue at the Political Commission plenary session, but both the Angolan Government and the peace process observers opposed it because it was a military matter.

Those sources have also revealed that, contrary to what had been previously agreed, UNITA has not been conveying its positions in writing. Instead, UNITA has only been suggesting topics for discussion so its representatives can go on long tirades when they are asked to make clarifications. It is also one way to avoid being bound to any agreements that may be reached.

In a bid to overcome this problem, UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye and the Angolan peace process observers have met with the UNITA and Angolan Government teams. A plenary session today will hinge on the outcome of those meetings.

**Major Announcement Expected**

*MB2611125693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Diplomatic sources monitoring the Angolan peace talks in the Zambian capital of Lusaka say that there could be a major announcement within the next 48 hours. However, they will not elaborate on the nature of any such announcement. The diplomats' mood (and) optimism follows reports from Lusaka earlier this week that the talks between the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement had reached an impasse. The reports said that UNITA had failed to put its proposal in writing, as had originally been agreed. Yesterday, military chiefs from the two sides agreed on how to implement, verify, and enforce a cease-fire. The agreement will now be discussed by the two negotiating teams.

**Air Force Reportedly Dropping Chemical Bombs Over Cafunfo**

*MB2511065593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Lunda Norte Province reported yesterday that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, air force has been bombing civilian targets in the diamond-rich area of Cafunfo. In those attacks, the MPLA-PT Air Force has been using chemical bombs forbidden by the Geneva Convention, which are already affecting people in the area. On-site studies suggested uncontrollable contamination because the rains have been carrying those toxic substances to farming areas on the river banks.

**Mozambique****Chissano, Dhlakama Agree on Electoral Issues**

*MB2511170593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Our news desk has received reports that difficulties which delayed the approval of the Draft on Electoral Law have practically been overcome. Following a meeting between the president of the republic and the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], it has been agreed that the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, which will be under the National Elections Commission, will be chaired by a general director appointed by the head of state. Two deputy general directors of this organ will be appointed by Renamo and other opposition parties. The provincial elections commissions will be made up of three members appointed by the government, one of which will be the chairman of the commission, two by Renamo and one will be appointed by each of the parties registered by the time the electoral law comes into force. According to our sources, which we have been citing, the same process of composition will be applied to the district commissions.

Concerning the issue of Mozambicans residing abroad voting, another point which was a subject of controversy, it has been agreed that they can exercise the right to vote in the legislative elections in the respective diplomatic missions of the Republic of Mozambique. Some of the conditions required to exercise this right are that they should be immigrant citizens and maintain their Mozambican nationality at the date of elections and have been out of the country for more than one year at the date of the beginning of the electoral census.

**Council of Ministers Condemns Maputo Violence**

*MB2511070793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] The Council of Ministers has vigorously condemned the acts of destruction and vandalism in the Mozambican capital yesterday, which caused death to at least one citizen, injury to several others, and damage to commercial establishments and vehicles. In a communique issued at the end of a special session yesterday, the Council of Ministers also condemned those who encouraged violence, particularly when such incitement comes from the leader of a political party.

In its communique, the Council of Ministers says that the 100 percent increase in minibus tariffs is unrealistic and cannot be justified by the recent 30 percent fuel price increase. The communique also explains that fuel import costs paid for in national currency tend to increase as the metical devalues. The Council of Ministers also notes that the prices of oil by-products such as diesel remain among the lowest in southern Africa.

The communique concludes by saying that the Mozambican Government will not tolerate any acts threatening public order and calm.

**Minister Says Dhlakama's Words 'Incitement to Violence'**

*MB2611084893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Mariano de Araujo Matsinha has described the statements made by Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, leader, on 24 November, as an incitement to violence. Commenting on unrest in the city of Maputo, the Renamo leader had urged people not to attack vehicles owned by innocent people but, rather, to go for state-owned vehicles. Minister Matsinha said he had been astonished to hear Dhlakama say such things.

Minister Matsinha noted that Mozambique is experiencing difficult economic times as a result of the war which was waged against it and he added that Renamo must carry some of the blame for that war. Mariano Matsinha said that calls to violence and vandalism can only be heeded by criminals and maladjusted children, reminding one of not too distant times when children were cruelly abused.

### **Ajello on Dhlakama's Remarks**

*MB2611114593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello this morning conveyed his complete disagreement with the incitement to violence against state property by Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, during the unrest which beset the city of Maputo on 24 November. Aldo Ajello noted that the vote is the sole acceptable weapon in a democracy and he added that violence is no tool for democracy.

Addressing his usual Friday news conference, the UN special representative in Mozambique expressed satisfaction about the fact that the Draft Electoral Law deadlock is now over. The government and the opposition are expected to sign that law this afternoon. He also expressed satisfaction that the Cease-Fire Commission, CCF, planning 26 troop confinement points open for government and Renamo troops as of 30 November. In the north of the country there will be eight government and six Renamo troop confinement areas; two for the government and one for Renamo in central Mozambique; and six for the government and three for Renamo in the south. Ajello also disclosed that troop confinement and demobilization will have to be done in turns due to the small capacity of most confinement areas. A total of forty confinement areas have been approved so far. Another nine such areas must still be approved, including the difficult cases of Salamanga and Zitundo, in southern Mozambique, which both sides claim as theirs.

The CCF also approved the National Mine Removal Plan yesterday. That plan provides for demining operations throughout the country over several years.

The news conference was attended by (Werder Barner), who is responsible for the UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. [passage omitted]

### **MEDIAFAX Blames Government for Maputo Unrest**

*MB2611082393 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese  
25 Nov 93 p 3*

[Editorial Comment: "The Price of Illegality"]

[Text] (Maputo) In the midst of yesterday's unrest, Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo came out telling the public that the government did not know yet what was the reason for the tragic events which had beset the capital. Perhaps the government is unaware of the reason, but we know it: the government's fiscal policy was one of the principal culprits for yesterday's sad events. The government continues foolishly to insist on a fiscal policy which smothers economic growth and encourages all economic agents to behave illegally. Let us explain our view:

This week, we received the very sad news that one of the country's major commercial agents, well known for his observance of the law, one of the "last Mohicans", has decided to throw in the towel and declare his defeat. He will now be doing what others do, namely evade taxes and bribe customs officials. What is more, he will also be doing it for moral reasons: it is beginning to be commercially unsound to pay the taxes demanded by government.

Where there is no law, there is no control over anything: everything is topsy-turvy, everything is done through the back door and rules are constantly changing. The law of the jungle takes over. In times of crisis such as yesterday, there is no one to turn to for dialogue and social consensus is impossible. The major minibus owners did not turn up at yesterday's meeting.

What is happening is that the government is trying to offset the public deficit by applying vertical taxation on the few honest people in this country. It is not trying to do so by reducing public spending or by widening the tax base through the introduction of drastic tax cuts. The question which must inevitably be asked is the following: how many state officials depend on public funds for their own personal benefit, when many of them also have extralegal businesses exempt from taxes?

Yes, it is true that the war we are now leaving behind is the major cause of all our misery. Yes, yesterday's stonings were criminal but, yes, they too are a direct result of the failure to introduce profound and serious fiscal policy reform.

### **Renamo General Comments on Troop Confinement**

*MB2311190593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Nov 93*

[Text] The first group of instructors of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces will conclude its training at the Nyanga Training Center in Zimbabwe on 11 December. According to Mateus Ngonyamo, Mozambique National Resistance lieutenant general, in January of next year this group of instructors will begin to train the soldiers who will make up the country's sole and non-partisan army.

[Begin recording] [Ngonyamo] We are now working very hard to form a new non-partisan army. This army will not interfere in political affairs. It will not belong to any party, but will serve the interests of Mozambique—the supreme interests of the Mozambican people. It will defend our country's territorial integrity. Accordingly, we are taking our work very seriously, and we are currently establishing centers, trying to convince our soldiers to distance themselves from political affairs. I cannot fail to point out, however, that around the world armies are used for political ends.

[Unidentified Reporter] Regarding the confinement process, one of the things that Renamo demanded was a

uniform. Now that only a few days remain for the beginning of the confinement process, has that condition been met?

[Ngonyamo] Well, the condition has not been met in its entirety. All the same, we shall not wait until all conditions are met. As you are aware, the peace process is very much behind schedule. If everything had gone as had been agreed upon, we would have made great progress in the peace process. We have agreed that our soldiers will be confined, and the organizations charged with accommodation and demobilization processes will deal with

this issue. Soldiers who join the new army will receive a new uniform as soon as they have been selected, and those to be demobilized will receive clothes. This being the case, what is important for Renamo now is to continue with the peace process. This is one of the things that demonstrates Renamo's good faith, that it wants to implement the peace process in Mozambique. You gentlemen of the press always say that Renamo is delaying the peace process. However, Renamo, in good faith, through President Afonso Dhlakama, has announced the beginning of the confinement of troops on 30 November. [end recording]



## Ghana

### Rawlings Swears In National Security Council

AB2611073493 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation  
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has sworn in members of the National Security Council at the Castle, Osu. President Rawlings is the chairman of the Council. Tina Teoda was there.

[Teoda] Eighteen out of the 20 members of the National Security Council took the oath. They include the vice president, Mr. K.N. Arkaah; the national security adviser and member of the Council of State, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the ministers of defense, foreign affairs, and the interior. The others are the chief of defense staff, the IGP [Inspector General of Police], the Army commander, the national security coordinator, and the director of prisons.

The rest are the commissioner of [word indistinct], the acting director of military intelligence, the director of BNI [Bureau of National Investigations], the commissioner of police CID [Criminal Investigations Department], the director of research department, the deputy commissioner of police operations, and a representative of the Narcotics Control Board.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Philip Archer suggested that the Council should be able to advise the attorney general before cases of treason are brought before the court to avoid unnecessary litigation that can mar the history of the judiciary for lack of evidence.

The chairman of the Council of State, Alhaji Mumuni Bawumiah urged the Council to monitor the people's feelings and problems to preempt any ill-feelings among them. He showed concern over the lack of proper logistics for intelligence personnel and commented on conflicts in border areas which posed a danger to national security. The presidential adviser on governmental affairs, Mr. P.V. Obeng, said the council must seriously consider the social and economic security of the nation. They should however not seek the security of the state at the expense of its citizens. Captain Kojo Tsikata was glad that members of the council are all men of integrity and experience who can help to prolong the stability of the country.

## Guinea

### Decree Announces Electoral Commission Membership

AB2311160093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 22 Nov 93

[Text] We open this newscast with a decree appointing members of the National Electoral Commission [CNE]. It is read for you by Marie Loumigue Ani.

[Ani] Decree 93/225/PRD/(?RCTT) Appointing Members of the NCE—The president of the Republic decrees as follows:

Article 1. The following persons are hereby appointed members of the NCE: Amadou Dieng, counselor, representative of the Ministry of Interior and Security [MIS]; (Karamoko Kpande), national director, MIS; (Debo Toure), national director, MIS; (Issa Ousmane Toure), divisional head, Ministry of Justice; Lieutenant Colonel (Momelem Traore), Ministry of National Defense; (Mamadou Soare), principal private secretary, Ministry of Planning and Finance; Abraham Doukoure, national director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; (Anta Komini Keita), national director, Information, Ministry of Communications; (Guiri Guereke), representative of the Union for Progress in Guinea; (Mbaide), National Union for Guinean Prosperity; (Otte Mamadou Diallo), Guinean Party for Union and Democracy; (Sourinti Diallo), Party of Renewal and Progress; (Momo Conte), Party of Guinean Ecologists; (Abdoul Ka Bele Kamara), Party of Union and Development; (Ekouen Bassirou Diallo), (?Democratic Union of Guinea); (Ferno Hassan Diallo), Liberal Democratic Party; (Demba Kabine Dioubate), Guinean Rally for Development; (Mamadou Nassirou), Democratic Union of Guinea; (Soriba Doumbia), (?National Party for Development and Democracy); (Agibou Khan Baba), National Democratic Union of Guinea; (Hamirou Sidrame Kamara), (?PRG) [expansion unknown]; (Osmane Bangoura), Guinean Labor Rally; (Ali Conte), National Union for Prosperity; (Mamadi Sidibe), National Alliance for Progress; (Moussa Fany Fofana), Party of Union and Development; (Samba Lamine Moumouni), Guinean People's Party; (Lansana Magassouba), (?National Action for Development); (Mohamed Lamine Samora), PDEG [expansion unknown]; (Amadou Bello Ba), Dyama; (Fode Mamadou Tera), Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally; (Gambie Tounkara), (?Union for Democracy and Reconstruction); (Mamadou Baille Ba), Guinean Party of Progress; (Kadiri Diallo), Guinean Labor Party; (Tierma Boubacar Diallo), RNP [expansion unknown]; (Seydi Diarra), Union for the New Republic; (Mohamed Sekou Barry), (?ADL) [expansion unknown]; (Amoyi Delabou), Democratic Rally of Builders of Guinea, (Souleymane Sy Savane), Union for National Progress; (Joseph Tando Nate), (?Liberal Democratic Party); (Ala Modi), Guinean Socialist Party; (Kaba Lokouande), Social Democratic Party of Guinea; El Haj (Sekou Oumar Sita), Union for Democracy and Reconstruction; (Mohamed Gibi Sidibe), Rally for Peace and Development; (Aboubacar Mandi Kamara), (?STC) [expansion unknown]; (Abass Barry), Union of Republican Forces; (Amadou Thiame Diallo), National Democratic Union of Guinea; (Ibrahima Toure Soumarou), (?PRGP) [expansion unknown]; (Jonas Lama), Christian community; (Oumar Bangoura), National Islamic League [LIN]; El Haj (Abdoulaye Kaba), LIN; (Mohamed Lamine Ila), [Guinea] Bar Association; El Haj (Mamadou Dia),

Guinea Association of Journalists; (Aboubacar Sankasela Diallo), Guinea Association of Editors of the Independent Press; Dr. (Sekou Kamara), Guinea Association of Former Diplomats; (Salim Fofana), Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture; (Sidassa Kamara), Universities and Institutions of Higher Learning [UIES]; (Ali Badama Sylla) UIES; Mrs. (Barabas Carole Kaba), Coordinating Committee of Women Nongovernmental Organizations [CONGF]; Mrs. (Leala Koudino), CONGF; (?Christian Cook), Organizations for the Defense of Human Rights; (Mousa Amara), National Veterans Union; (Sori Batilla), Unemployed Graduates' Association [DSE]; (Abdoulaye Dodoua), DSE; (Amara Mami Mario), National Council of Employers; Dr. (Ousmane Barry), Association of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists; Dr. (Sherif Diallo), Association of Engineers and Chartered Accountants.

Article 2. No member of the CNE shall have himself or herself represented at sessions of the commission.

Article 3. This decree, which takes effect from the date on which it was signed, shall be published in the official gazette of the Republic.

[Issued] Conakry, 19 November 1993.

[Signed] Lansana Conte.

[Libreville Africa No. 1 in French at 0730 GMT on 23 November adds the following: "The decree comes just in time to defuse protests by some associations which demanded the postponement of the elections because of the absence of this electoral commission. The team put in place by incumbent President Lansana Conte is a reflection of the country's political configuration." An Africa No.1 correspondent, reporting from Conakry, remarks that the commission "is a team of some 60 representatives drawn from the Ministry of Interior and Security, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Planning and Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Communications. These officials are joined by representatives elected by each of the 43 recognized political parties and those of the civil society comprising religious communities, retired diplomats, traders, universities, members of nonpolitical organizations like trade unions, and human rights movements. The institution put in place will now meet to elect its chairman, who necessarily must be the oldest in age among the membership, and its executives. It will be only after this that it will operate at its normal pace, holding weekly meetings to evaluate the work already done in preparing for the elections. Having done this, and in the light of the logistics put in place by the Ministry of Interior, it will judge whether the 5 December presidential election can take place. Even though the presidential decree does not clearly state whether or not it is sovereign, this electoral commission represents—in the words of the opposition—one more step toward a definite postponement."]

### Government Postpones Presidential Elections to 19 Dec

AB2511205093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Ministerial Council statement issued in Conakry on 25 November on presidential elections; read by announcer]

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary session today under the high authority of His Excellency Mr. Lansana Conte, president of the Republic and head of state. There was only one item on the meeting's agenda: The organization of the presidential elections.

The minister of interior and security briefed the meeting about the technical conditions for the holding of the elections. After examining the issue and taking into account the delay in the establishment of polling stations, the printing of ballot papers, and the installation of computers, the Council of Ministers has decided to postpone the presidential elections to 19 December. This measure was taken in order to ensure that these first multiparty elections in our country are held in openness.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers

### Liberia

#### Sawyer Meets Traditional Chiefs, Discusses Peace Process

AB2511191593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] President Amos Sawyer has assured the traditional chiefs and government [as heard] that the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia [IGNU] will spare no effort in ensuring that the peace process is not foiled. At a meeting with the traditional elders at the Executive Mansion yesterday, the Liberian chief executive expressed hope for the start of the disarming process before the end of this month so that these custodians of the land can return to their chiefdoms and towns before the end of the year.

Touching on the concerns of the elders about the delay in the start of the disarming process, President Sawyer said the interim government was pressing hard for the UN, OAU, and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to ensure that disarmament gets under way and for the transitional government to be seated. The Liberian leader reemphasized the commitment of the interim government to disarmament and to the early sitting of the transitional government.

President Sawyer appealed to the chiefs to use their moral authority to help persuade the warring factions to allow ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to begin the disarmament now so that the transitional government can be installed into office early next month in keeping with the (?terms) of a timetable set by the interim government.

Earlier, in a petition, the chiefs expressed their displeasure at the distribution of cabinet positions as agreed upon at the Cotonou II meeting. The chiefs specifically asked that the Ministry of Internal Affairs should not be given to any warring faction because that ministry represents the majority of the Liberian people who are not under arms.

In response, President Sawyer said he sympathized with them but made it clear that there many concessions that the interim government and the people of Liberia have to make for the sake of peace. President Sawyer then reiterated that the interim government is totally committed to moving the peace process forward and to the sitting of the transitional government in early December, hoping that disarmament would have started by then.

## Niger

### Student March Results in Clash With Security Forces

AB2411170093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] A peaceful march organized this morning by the members of the Executive Bureau of Association of Niger Students in Niamey degenerated into clashes with security forces. The clashes resulted in 10 people being wounded and admitted to the hospital.

Reacting to these incidents, the Executive Bureau of the Association of Niger Students condemns in the strongest terms, quote, the barbaric and savage behavior of the security forces and demands that justice be done—and calls on international human rights associations to condemn these acts, described as unhuman and anti-democratic. [no reference to closing of quotation as heard]

## Nigeria

### Abacha Outlines Objectives at Swearing-In Ceremony

AB2411174493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] Members of the Provisional Ruling Council have been asked to lead by example. The head of state, General Sanni Abacha, made the appeal today at the swearing-in of the members [of the Provisional Ruling Council] at Dodan Barracks. He said their actions would henceforth be subjected to scrutiny and asked them to live up to expectation. Alaba Ogunjulugbe was at the ceremony. His report is read from our studio:

Six of the 11 members took the oath of office. The only member who was not present, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, attorney general of the federation and minister of justice, is to be sworn in at a later date. Dr. Onagoruwa is on a visit abroad. Each of the 10 members who took the oath of office today are military members of the council. They

include Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, chief of general staff; the chief of defense staff, Major General Abdul-Salam Bubakar; and the chief of army staff, Brigadier General M.C. Ali. Others are the chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Allison Madueke; the chief of air staff, Air Vice Marshal Femi John Femi; and the inspector general of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Commassie. Other civilian members of the council are a former presidential running mate, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe; Mr. Alex Ibru, a newspaper publisher; and Alhaji Ismaila Gwarzo.

Addressing the members, Gen. Sanni Abacha said the council had the responsibility to restore confidence in the people through exemplary behavior, dedication, discipline, and sacrifice.

[Begin Abacha recording] To do that, you must be mindful of the company you keep. I hope our families and friends will understand, support, and bear with us as we realistically address the various and serious national problems confronting us and in our effort in nation building and the installation of a lasting democracy. This administration will not tolerate any form of laxity, no matter what level of authority it is found. We must demonstrate this in our words and in our actions. [end recording]

The head of state said that the administration would mobilize all resources at its disposal to combat the menace of corruption, armed banditry, and drug trafficking. He however emphasized that the eradication of crime, in all its ramifications, was a joint responsibility of the people and the government.

On the economic front, Gen. Abacha reminded Nigerians that the challenge of economic and social development, especially at the time of financial stringency, was enormous. He said that the challenge called for personal sacrifices and judicious use of the meager resources. The head of state expressed optimism on the future of the country:

[Begin Abacha recording] We recognize that galloping inflation, the extensive dependence of our economy, lack of effective people-oriented planning, and mismanagement of government resources are factors which militate against the attainment of economic prosperity for our citizenry. These problems will be thoroughly addressed by this administration. I sincerely believe that a lot of hope can still be invested in future of our great country. We only need to demonstrate faith in ourselves and in our ability to manage our affairs without undue interferences. [end recording]

The ceremony was attended by some top military officers and relatives of those sworn in.



**Says Journalists Sensationalizing***AB2411160593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] General Sanni Abacha has appealed to the mass media to show professional discretion in reporting cases of antisocial behavior in the country. Swearing in members of the Provisional Ruling Council, Gen. Abacha said foreign journalists had been sensational in reporting events either arising from the actions of the individual Nigerian or government official. He stated that in the same vein the country needed the sympathy, understanding, and cooperation of her citizens and the international community in the efforts towards nation building. Gen. Abacha said that the threat of sanctions could only compound the country's problems.

**Solicits Cooperation of Nigerians***AB2411163493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] The head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Sanni Abacha, has solicited the cooperation of all Nigerians to enable the new administration to succeed. Gen. Abacha was speaking yesterday when he received the delegation of obas and chiefs from Lagos State. He expressed his appreciation to Nigerians for their understanding of the need to find a lasting solution to the country's problems.

The head of state noted that the standard of living of Nigerians had fallen so badly that it would be unfair to allow the situation to continue. Gen. Abacha observed that social service had virtually collapsed as a result of corruption, selfishness, and insensitivity on the part of those charged with responsibility. He promised that his administration would do everything possible to redress the situation and give the people a sense of direction. Earlier the spokesman for the traditional rulers, Oba Anyagboro of Ikorodu, who led the delegation on behalf of Oba Oyekan of Lagos, congratulated Gen. Abacha on his appointment. He pledged their loyalty and support to the government.

**Provisional Ruling Council Takes Oath of Office***AB2411173193 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 24 Nov 93**[By Jacques Pinto]*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 24 (AFP)—Nigeria's Provisional Ruling Council (PRC) took the oath of office Wednesday [24 November] in a victory for new military ruler General Sanni Abacha, who has rallied three outspoken pro-democracy activists to his cause.

The 11-member team appointed by the military Tuesday included three backers of the presumed winner of annulled June 12 presidential elections, Moshood Abiola, including his vice-presidential running mate Baba Gana Kingibe.

After the ceremony, career diplomat Kingibe said: "No Nigerian can afford to forget or wish away June 12," but he declined to specify whether he had consulted Abiola before accepting his appointment as foreign minister.

The military has sought to play down the elections, held as part of its plan for restoring democracy but then annulled by the junta of General Ibrahim Babangida, who subsequently stepped down.

But Kingibe dubbed June 12 the country's "most important democratic event" which marked an end to the "traditional divides" of region, tribe and religion.

He said he trusted a military "commitment" to restore democracy "in the shortest possible time," adding that he would not remain in the PRC "one minute longer" if he thought the government was "deviating from agreed principles."

Abacha said the PRC should "restore confidence in our people through exemplary behaviour, dedication, discipline and sacrifice." He asked for "cooperation" from foreign nations that have condemned his takeover.

"I wish to emphasize that this administration will mobilise all resources at its disposal to fight the menace of corruption, armed banditry and drug trafficking," he said.

Abiola, who on Monday had talks with Abacha, admitted Wednesday that the general had become "the de facto head of state." But the Moslem tycoon stressed that he remained "the legally elected president."

"As long as I live, I will stand by the mandate of the Nigerian people freely given to me," Abiola said in an interview with his own newspaper, the National Concord.

Nobel literature laureate Wole Soyinka warned that the regime, which replaced an interim government after a wave of strikes, will be "brutal."

"The military have made up their minds to do whatever it takes to kill, to make disappear, to detain. Let nobody be deceived by any sweet talk by this regime, it is going to be the most brutal," he told THE GUARDIAN daily.

He accused Abacha, who has scrapped all elected political institutions and the country's two legal parties, of "naked ambition and sheer power drunkenness."

The owner of THE GUARDIAN, businessman Alex Ibru, is one of four civilians named to the PRC, where he was given charge of the Ministry of the Interior.

Abacha moved in after interim premier Ernest Shonekan, installed in August by Babangida, was pressured by the military into resigning amid unrest over fuel price hikes.



When Kingibe, who comes from Abacha's own northeast Kanuri region, accepted his job, Abiola lost his most loyal ally in his campaign to have his mandate recognised, some analysts said.

But others said his appointment could be a good omen for Abiola.

Abacha also took aboard another leading Abiola supporter, radical lawyer Olu Onaguruwa, who took the Justice Ministry portfolio.

Notable for his absence in the PRC, which includes military and police chiefs, is a member of the Army's "old guard," General Aliyu Mohammed, who had accompanied Abacha on his visit to Shonkan before the latter stood down on November 17.

Britain and other nations have condemned "military dictatorship" and demanded a return to democracy in Nigeria, which owes its foreign creditors some 30 billion dollars in debt.

#### **Federal Executive Council Membership Released 25 Nov**

*AB2511210093 Lagos NTA Television Network in  
English 2000 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] The composition of the Federal Executive Council has been released. The 32-member council has the head of state, General Sanni Abacha, as chairman and the Chief of General Staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, as vice chairman. Three of the cabinet members, who are also members of the Provisional Ruling Council, already have their portfolios. They are Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, external affairs; Mr. Alex Ibru, internal affairs; and Dr. Olu Onaguruwa, attorney general. Portfolios are yet to be assigned to the other members of the council.

Four members of the dissolved Interim National Government are back in the council. They are: Mr. Don Etiebet, Alhaji Bashir Dalhatu, Professor Jerry Gana, and Alhaji Issa Mohammed. A former Senate president, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, is among the prominent politicians in the cabinet. The list includes former presidential aspirant, Alhaji Bamangar Tukur, Dr. Sarki Tafida, Alhaji Adamu Ciroma, and Alhaji Lateef Jakande, also a state governor in the Second Republic. Three other governors in the Second Republic, Mr. Solomon Lar, Chief Melford Okilo, and Alhaji Abubakar Rimi are also members of the cabinet along with Chief Ebenezer Babatope and Alhaji Wada Nas.

The other members include Dr. Kalu Idika Kalu, Mrs. Ada Adogu, a former chairman of the disbanded NRC [National Republican Convention] Chief Tom Ikimi, Alhaji Aminu Sale, Chief Anthony Ani, Mr. Silas Iloh, and Dr. Madubuike. The others are: Alhaji Yahaya, Chief Daniyan, Mrs. Mobolaji Osomo, Mr. Wole Oyelese, Ambassador Mohammed Anka, and Alhaji Umaru Baba.

The chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Atta, said the members will be sworn in on Saturday [27-November] afternoon at Dodan Barracks.

#### **David Attah Becomes New Presidential Press Secretary**

*AB2411181393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 94*

[Text] A chief press secretary has been appointed to the head of state. He is Mr. David Attah, former general manager of the Plateau Publishing Company and a one time member of the Constituent Assembly. He was also a member of the House of Representatives in the Second Republic. Mr. Attah has already assumed duty.

#### **Kwara State Pledges Support to New Administration**

*AB2411205593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] The people of Kwara State have pledged support and cooperation with the new administration in the country. The Amir of Ilorin, Mallam Aliyu Abdulkadir, made the pledge today when the commander of 4 Mechanized Brigade of the Nigerian Army, Ilorin, Brigadier General Charles Mbaba, who is overseeing the affairs of the state, called on him. Emma Okere was there:

[Okere] Mallam Aliyu Abdulkadir, who is also the chairman of the Kwara State Traditional Council, said that the entire people of the state were ready to give their support and loyalty to the new administration at all time. The Amir remarked that it was only God who knew why the present change in the governance of the country came about. On a philosophical note, Mallam Aliyu Abdulkadir pointed out that changes must come at all times and when such changes come, people must be prepared to accept them without questioning why they occurred. He added that it was only God who never changed. Mallam Aliyu Abdulkadir prayed that God might guide and give the present leadership in the country, the wisdom to govern the country aright in order to solve the social and economic problems facing the entire citizenry.

Earlier, Brig.-Gen. Charles Mbaba had told the Amir that he was at the palace to pay his respects and consult with him in the light of the change in the administration of the country. Brig.-Gen. Mbaba expressed happiness with the peaceful atmosphere in Ilorin and the state in general and appealed to him to maintain the peace. [passage indistinct]

The brigade commander used the occasion to state that the former governor, Alhaji Shaaba Lafiagi, was not removed from office for nonperformance.

### Former Candidate Calls For Support for New Administration

*AB2411180593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 93*

[Text] A former presidential running mate, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, has called on Nigerians to support the new administration in its efforts to solve the problems facing the nation. Ambassador Kingibe made the call in Lagos today while speaking with newsmen, shortly after he was sworn in as the minister of external affairs. He said that the situation in the country now was such that no patriotic Nigerian could close his eyes to a call to make a contribution.

[Begin Kingibe recording] I don't think I can stand by when circumstances and events lead us to the position we are in. To say that I will not make my contribution to bring our country back from the brink, to create a basis for Nigerians to talk among themselves, to dialogue, to reconcile, and to decide their future, I do not see an alternative to that path. I am not having any stain over my eyes as I join the Provisional Ruling Council. Nigerians are cynical. The world is cynical. The behavior of the political class which I am a part, and I am not absolving myself from responsibility—the behavior of our elected representatives, the behavior of our elders has not been positive and did not give one hope that we can build consensus around democratic principles, around a sense. The behavior of our elected representatives, the behavior of our [word indistinct] has not been positive and did not give one hope that we can build consensus around democracy [words indistinct] around a sense of justice. [end recording]

Ambassador Babagana Kingibe said his consultations with the present administration had convinced him of the determination of the government to succeed.

### Former Senate President Views New Administration's 'Caliber'

*AB2611121693 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] There were more surprises yesterday when the full list of people in General Sanni Abacha's newly created Federal Executive Council came out. We already know that the new foreign minister is Babagana Kingibe, the former running mate of Chief Moshood Abiola of the SDP [Social Democratic Party] in the June 12 election which was canceled. We were, in fact, talking about that appointment on Wednesday [24 November] morning on Network Africa.

Now, one of the most unlikely names in this new Federal Executive Council is that of Mr. Iyorchia Ayu. Mr. Iyorchia Ayu has also been a staunch supporter of the SDP's Chief Abiola. In fact, some people think that his support for Chief Abiola was partly responsible for his dismissal the other day as president of the Senate. And

that happened just before Gen. Abacha took power. Now, the Senate itself has been banned. Now, all this cannot be such good news for the defiant campaign to install Chief Abiola as president in Nigeria. He was in France when the presidential election was canceled. Emily Casreal has been talking to Mr. Iyorchia Ayu on the line to Nigeria. Has he not sold out on the fight for democracy?

[Begin recording] [Ayu] It is not a sellout. We were running into a lot of difficulties typical of any evolving democratic system. And the structures which were set in place over time were being discredited enormously, particularly with some of the problems we had in the Senate the last couple of weeks. It became very clear that the Interim National Government, which had no mandate from our people, which had no legitimacy of either coming to power either by consensus or by force, was losing grip and the country was gradually drifting apart. Therefore, when the military regime, which actually had created the contraction called, the Interim National Government, came back to the scene to clear the mess, we felt it is important that we should insist on a government of national unity which, I think, is what the Cabinet seems to reflect.

[Casreal] What guarantees have you got from Sanni Abacha that the new regime will lead to democracy very soon? What guarantees has he actually given you in person in order for you to join his regime?

[Ayu] The guarantee is that he must pick people who are seriously committed to democracy, who will assist in putting up proper democratic structures without any military inroads and therefore, when I look at the caliber of people whom he has assembled, I was convinced that he would not deviate from the democratic path. I do not believe any of those people are people here you can manipulate and push around.

[Casreal] But, can you give me a specific timetable?

[Ayu] I do not think there is any specific timetable. All I can say is that we will look at the situation and we will assist in insisting on a very specific timetable and we will also insist that whatever timetable has been put in place, it will be followed strictly. Not the type of changes that we saw in the previous effort.

[Casreal] You speak with confidence about this new regime and yet when you look at the old democratic structures which Babangida set up and the enormous millions of dollars that were set up on creating the two parties and all the buildings in every single state of those two parties and that all of that money got away, how can you justify such a move?

[Ayu] Well, every effort at building any political system has its own cost. We do regret the enormous resources that were put into a system that was not meant to work in the first place. We do regret the deliberate effort to even subvert the structures that were put in place by all kinds of subterfuges. But, we do believe that putting

hands together will assist us to arrive at a system that is workable, that is credible, that has integrity with people of honesty and integrity.

### **Togo**

#### **Opposition Party Calls For Boycott of Legislative Elections**

*AB2411220093 Paris AFP in French 2245 GMT 23 Nov 93*

[Text] Lome, 23 Nov (AFP)—A second Togolese opposition party, the Union for Democracy and Solidarity (UDS-opposition), led by Antoine Folly, announced today in Lome its intention to boycott legislative elections, the first round of which is scheduled to take place during the second half of January.

The government's electoral timetable, which last weekend postponed the first round of elections for over one month, initially scheduled for 19 December, "is nothing but a hoax," a UDS communique transmitted to AFP indicated.

"The UDS cannot stand surety for the injustice and dishonesty that are looming in the horizon." It has therefore decided not to take part in the upcoming elections, "convinced that they cannot be, at this present time, a solution to the tragedy facing our people," the communique continued.

On 18 November, one of the main opposition parties, the Union of Forces of Change (UFC) of Gilchrist Olympio, announced that it would not take part in this "electoral masquerade."

The entire opposition boycotted the 25 August presidential election in which General Gnassingbe Eyadema, in power since 1967, was reelected, with over 96 percent of the votes.

### **Zambia**

#### **Former Opposition Leader Joins Ruling Party**

*MB2011054193 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 93*

[Text] Former president of the defunct United Democratic Party, Enoch Kavindele, has joined the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD]. Mr. Kavindele, who barely one week ago announced that he was breaking [words indistinct] dissolution of his party, said today he was joining the MMD because [words indistinct] agenda. Speaking at a briefing at the MMD secretariat, Mr. Kavindele said his [words indistinct] to the MMD follows a dinner he had with President Chiluba when he discussed a lot of issues affecting national development. Mr. Kavindele, who was welcomed to the MMD by Lusaka Province Minister Elias Chipimo, said he was joining the party with thousands of his supporters.

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